

AMERICAN RECORDER.

WASHINGTON, N. C. MAY 17 1822—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M' WILLIAMS

No. 357

Laws of the United States

SEVENTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT making Appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty two.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty two; that is to say:

For compensation, granted by law, to the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers, and attendants, in addition to the unexpended balance of two hundred and fourteen thousand and sixty-seven dollars and eighty six cents.

For the expenses of fire wood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, forty five thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the Library of Congress, including the Librarian's allowance for the year one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For books for the Library, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Clerks in the Department of State, by the Act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said department, including the messenger in the Patent Office, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent and incidental expenses of the Department of State, including expenses of publishing the Foreign correspondence of the confederation Congress, for extra copying of papers, and a deficiency in the appropriation for printing the secret journals of the old Congress, twenty four thousand four hundred and fifty two dollars, and fifty six cents.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Comptroller, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Auditor, per Act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, per Act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to an additional clerk, as allowed by act of appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and also, for an assistant to the chief clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Commissioner, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Register, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea letters; for expense of translating foreign languages, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasury Department, and the several offices therein, including the expenses of seating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, thirty six thousand dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the security of the State and Treasury buildings; for the repairs of engines, hoists, and buckets, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Paymaster General, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Commissary General of Purchase, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Purchase, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Governor, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Governor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, one thousand and fifty dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of the twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to an additional clerk, as allowed by act of appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and also, for an assistant to the chief clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Commissioner, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Register, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea letters; for expense of translating foreign languages, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; for stationery, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses in the Treasury Department, and the several offices therein, including the expenses of seating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, thirty six thousand dollars.

For allowance to the superintendent and four watchmen, employed for the security of the State and Treasury buildings; for the repairs of engines, hoists, and buckets, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of War, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Paymaster General, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Commissary General of Purchase, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Purchase, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Governor, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Governor, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty three thousand four hundred dollars.

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For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, seven hundred dollars, in full of all allowances.

Judges and Secretary, of the Arkansas territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary, of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges, and District Judges, of the United States, including the Chief Justice, and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, seventy eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures; and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the keeping of prisoners, thirty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensioners, granted by the late and present government, two thousand nine hundred and forty seven dollars and ninety nine cents.

For making good a deficiency in the fund for the relief of seamen, thirty thousand dollars.

For the support and maintenance of light houses, beacons, buoys, and skeags, including the purchase and transportation of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs, and improvement, and contingent expenses, forty one thousand one hundred and four dollars and sixty eight cents; in addition to an unexpended balance of fifty three thousand four hundred and twenty six dollars and sixty two cents.

For rebuilding the light house on Fayerweather Island, which was blown in the gale of third September last, three thousand dollars.

For building a light house on the Bodkin, and two light houses on North Point, in Maryland, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for these objects, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For placing buoys in the channels through the shoals of Cape Hatteras and Cape Lookout, and in the channels through the Frying Pan Shoals and over the bars at Ocracoke and Cape Fear, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationery, books, &c. for the offices of Commissioners of Loans, six thousand nine hundred and sixty nine dollars and sixteen cents.

For surveying the public lands of the United States, actually performed in one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, one hundred thousand dollars.

For payment to John Trumbull, for painting, commemorative of the most important events of the revolution, six thousand dollars.

For the prohibition of the Slave Trade, being the amount carried to the Surplus Fund on the thirty first of December last, forty seven thousand six hundred and forty seven dollars and sixty seven cents.

For the payment of balances due to officers of the old internal revenue and direct tax, fourteen thousand five hundred and ten cents.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the Ministers of the United States to London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Lisbon, and Madrid, with the salaries of their several Secretaries of Legation, and the salaries of the Charge des Affaires at the Hague and at Stockholm, sixty four thousand dollars.

For an outfit to a Minister at Lisbon, nine thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of those missions, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of carrying into effect the fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of the Treaty of Ghent, concluded on the twenty fourth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the cost

penation of the commissioners, agents, and surveyors, and their contingent expenses, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For the salaries of the Commissioners, Secretary, clerk, and messenger, together with the contingent expenses of the two commissions under the treaty with Spain, of twenty second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, thirty thousand dollars.

For the expense of ascertaining the longitude of the Capitol, to wit: For the compensation to William Lambert two thousand dollars; to William Elliot five hundred dollars; to Charles Deane one hundred dollars; and for contingent expenses three hundred and sixty dollars and ninety two cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however,* That no money appropriated by this act, or by the act making appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty two, and towards the service of the year eighteen hundred and twenty three, shall be paid to any person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury all sums for which he may be liable. *Provided, further,* That nothing in this section contained shall extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury Notes received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the expense for passage incurred by marshals in taking and returning the fourth census of the United States, not exceeding two thousand dollars, be paid out of an unexpended balance of an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the fourth enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

April 30, 1822 — Approved:

JAMES MONROE.



WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MAY 17, 1822.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

There is every prospect of a Commercial treaty being shortly effected with France. A good thing for our cotton planters. Mr. Gallatin was about returning to the U. States.

Congress has adjourned—and if the New papers may be considered as speaking the sentiments of the people, after an unprofitable session.

The American Bible Society held their sixth anniversary at New York on the 9th inst.

The reports are cheering to the christian world. Since the establishment of this institution they have distributed 268, 477 Bibles and Testaments.

General H. Dea born has been nominated as Minister to Portugal—Henry Clay is reported will be Minister to Mexico and Mr. Poinsett to Chili &c.

The Macedonian Frigate has arrived at Havana.

Two lawyers of great respectability, at Philadelphia, Messrs Biddle and Meredith have been committed to prison until 1st of June by order of Judge Hollowell for contempt of court! "Think of that master Books!"

Col. Towson whom the Senate refused to concur in the appointment of to a Regiment of Artillery, has been appointed by the President, with consent of the Senate Pay master General.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

London dates have been received at Boston to April 6. The question of peace or War between Russia and Turkey still remained undecided.—Appearances were in seemingly hostile, and the British Ministerial press for the first time acknowledge there is now no prospect of a pacific termination

to the difficulties between the Ottoman Porte and Alexander.

It is stated in some of the papers that the impassable state of the roads in the north which prevented the Russians transporting their Artillery had alone it was supposed retarded the opening of the campaign.

Disturbances to a serious extent continue in Ireland—and executions of the discontented taking place daily.

Mr. Robinson President of the Board of Trade, had leave given to introduce into parliament, Bills for regulating the intercourse between the British W. India Colonies and other parts of the world, and that their ports will be opened to the American flag appears generally credited.

FOR THE RECORDS.

MR. EDITOR,

Willing as far as my limited abilities will permit, to gratify the request of your correspondent "Catholicus" I address you the present communication. The Excommunication, which is the subject of Catholicus's enquiries is said to be no more or less than a literal copy of the bitter curses of Dr Slop vented so freely upon poor Obadiah, and which drew forth so many sighs and expressions from my Uncle Toby.—I have not compared it with that master piece of antipathising and consequently cannot vouch for the correctness of these reports, but am free to declare, if the Excommunication in question did not actually issue from the pen or authority of the Bishop or his superior, the Pope, the Editor who so flagrantlly imposed upon the public, and particularly upon the Catholic Church by introducing it into the columns of a Newspaper, richly deserves not only the severest penalties of the law, but the execration of every honest man. That I do not approve of the particular doctrines of any church or churches will not justify my unlimited abuse of them or its members or the fabrication of false documents to lessen them in the public estimation. All are in the hands of a just and merciful God.

I notwithstanding think it singular that some one among the many intelligent members which the Catholic Church possesses in this country has not proclaimed to the world this imposition of the Editor, if it be one—a circumstance so essentially affecting their reputation.

But to Catholicus—Excommunication: if we are to credit Historians in and out of the Church have been common for ages, and the writer of the present article has in his possession one, termed "The Pope's Curse, Bell, Book and Candle," issued in 1758 at Rome, and which for severity of language falls little if any short of Dr. Slop, but unless particularly wished for by Catholicus seems it unnecessary to trouble the public with the perusal of it.

Excommunication however, has not been confined to the Catholic Church, but the Greek and Episcopal have likewise too frequently vented their wrath (mistaken for that of Heaven) upon offending individuals.

To the credit of the latter it is my duty to state, that for many years past if an unfortunate fellow creature should have so far incurred their displeasure and of course (as they believe) the displeasure of his God as to require a dismissal from communion with their Church they have withheld at least giving publicity to unchristian feelings or expressions should they have so far forgot the example of their divine master as to have ever cherished them. Cases of Excommunication in the Church of England were contempt of the Bishops Court heresy neglect of public worship (this latter we may conclude has ceased to be enforced) neglect of the sacraments, incontinency, simony &c.

The Church of Rome exercises three kinds of excommunication. First in those who hold any intercourse with an excommunicated person. Second, those who are disobedient to the commands of the holy see, and the discipline of the Church, which excludes the offenders from its benefits here, and hereafter. The third and last is termed Anathema, and "which is properly that pronounced by the Pope against heretical princes and countries," and however much the fulminations of the Vatican may have been stripped of their terrors, still those conversant with history will well remember the weight once attached to papal denunciations.

The Church of Scotland or Presbyterian, excludes, notoriously immoral persons from their sacred rites, but is rarely or ever publicly announced.

The Baptists likewise excommunicate persons of irregular lives and sinful dispositions. The majority of the whole of Christian churches have adopted some mode of ridding themselves of those members who by their wicked lives, or rebellious conduct have rendered themselves obnoxious—or who were calculated to disgrace the cause it was their duty to honour. That Excommunications are continued to this day, by other churches as well as that of Rome, there can be no question, although rarely so publicly proclaimed as that in the case of the Rev. Mr. Hogan, which I am quite as anxious as Catholicus can be,

to certain if genuine, and if not I hope some member of the Catholic Church will remove it from that censure, incurred by its publication.

Some of the worthiest members of society, some of the first men in the country are to be found in close communion with this church, and who would look with abhorrence and disgust upon the commission of any act so contrary to the divine principles of the religion of Jesus, therefore if the excommunication was really issued as we have received it let us pity the unholy feelings of the minister of Christ who could have penned and those who could be weak enough to respect it, but by no means level the shafts of spleen animosity or ridicule against the Catholic Church at large.

AMERICUS.

FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

"A froward man soweth strife, and a whisperer separateth chief friends." 38 verse 16th chap Proverbs.

Man connected with his fellow man by a thousand social ties, is a dependant being, and without a reciprocity of the common offices, of kindness, his situation would be comfortless indeed. How many are the relations in which we stand to each other. By the wisdom and mercy of our creator we are endowed with understanding, with affections, and with powers which enable us to discharge the duties incumbent on us, under those several and distinct relations.—As a Father, an inherent solicitude for the welfare of your offspring, prompts you to exertion for their permanent benefit, and causes you to watch, with painful anxiety, from the dawning to the maturity of that reason, which that immortal soul, entrusted to your care evinces, and which, with increasing years, gradually develops itself to your joy, or your sorrow—as a mother the same solicitude pervades your breast, but perhaps to a more intense and refined degree, peculiar to the female mind. The affections, the feelings of brother and sister, need not be mentioned—they are common, they are felt, they are known to us all. We pass to that of friend, kind, endearing word. When amusement ceases to please, when the agitated mind calmed of every turbulent feeling, and the wandering, dissipated thoughts obtain a trace with the revelry of the roving mind, the salutation of friend, sinks deep into the soul. That friends, in the strict sense of the word, are rarely to be found, is no doubt true, indeed some writers have maintained that it is only a name. But there is a degree of esteem existing among people, which, if not connected by claim of personal interest, or of party, and not chambered with formality, serve, in the highest degree, to cement society, and form, as it were, the very basis of every social virtue.—There are three different classes of friends.—There is a friend who will remain true, as long as your acquaintance is honorable to him; there is a friend who will remain in him as long as your friendship is subservient to his interest; there is a friend who will remain firm possibly to the end; and another class, who from mere weakness, or want of that ardency of mind, necessary to perpetuate friendship lose themselves in the vapours of their own stagnant nature, and become dormant to every social feeling. Those degrees of friendship may be sustained by individuals in a greater or less degree, and when they go no further, they may banish discord, which arises from jarring interest, and harmonize the labours of the great body of the people, all engaged in the pursuit of happiness. But there is something which strikes immediately at the root of all those blessings of friendship—small, trifling in itself, and hardly worth taking notice of at first, but wonderful in its effects.—It sometimes holds a place in the higher walks of life, but more frequently pervades the middle class; I mean the *Whisperer*, the froward man who soweth strife, and who, in the end, separateth chief friends. Many persons speak in a froward manner from motives of candor, and (from the same motives they would feign have us believe; speak sometimes more than truth. What strange propensity is that which makes us delight to hear those things, to ascribe even good actions to bad motives, and to view them altogether on the dark side. Not remote from the subject is an instance of this effect of whispering reports, which came under my own knowledge, and though they generally preface them with, *not that I would have you take this as coming from me; I would not wish it mentioned again by any means*—yet, they take care to give them as wide circulation as possible. A young man was unfortunate in business, he failed, his property was conveyed to his creditors for the liquidation of their claims, some few years afterwards, a friend and neighbor of his, assisted him in getting into business again, but the insidious slanderer, the worthless tale bearer, have ruined his fame abroad in the world; one item of their reports, was, that he had formerly and clandestinely conveyed into the hands of

this friend a considerable sum of money, and that the assistance now received from him was not granted from generous motives, but was the remuneration of the amount deposited from his creditors; which they say, settle him again in life. Refutation is needless, he has laboured under this imputation for some time; the good motives of his friend are wholly taken away, and his own honesty impeached; all the effect of some busy whisperer, an evil which does not come under the control of the laws of our country, and which can only be remedied by a reform in the minds and manners of society in general. The froward man who soweth strife, and the whisperer who separateth chief friends, are noticed in the divine book of revelation, as characters abominable in the sight of God; they are, and should be, odious in the eyes of every virtuous man in the community.

MOBILE, April 4.
NEW COLONY.

By an arrival this morning, from Port Rogers, formerly called Key West, on the coast of East Florida, we learn, that on the 24th of March, the island was taken possession of, in the name of the United States, in due form, by Captain Perry, of the United States schooner Spark.

long, by two broad, water-courses, a fertile land, and extensive salt ponds, capable of producing from 3 to 400,000 bushels of salt per annum, and eligibly situated for supplying vessels on that coast with provision, &c. and esteemed remarkably healthy. The harbor is said to equal any in the Gulf of Mexico, both for safety and depth of water, and may become a rendezvous for our navy employed in these seas.

The settlement has been lately formed by a company of enterprising gentlemen of this place, whose calculations, we are induced to believe, will not prove visionary.

The following extracts of a letter to a gentleman in that place, furnish some particulars of the ceremony of taking possession.

"Port Rogers, Thompson's Island,

March 27 1822.

"We have been present at a grand important ceremony—that of taking possession of the Island, in the name of the United States. This step was taken in consequence of a letter from Mr. S., which found its way to head quarters, and Captain Perry, of the United States schooner Spark, who received orders to come here to examine the harbor and island, speaks favorably of it."

WASHINGTON, May 7.

THE GRAND NAVAL EXPERIMENT.

At the appointed hour yesterday morning, all the arrangements having been completed, the experiment was commenced which was to test the practicability of hauling up, on an inclined plane, upon the plan invented by Commodore Rodgers, a large ship of war. The new frigate *Powhatan*, of the class of 44 guns, and weighing, with the apparatus attached to her, about 1600 tons, was the ship with which this interesting and important experiment was to be tried.—Though a light wind prevailed, the ship was in reduced without accident between the ways on which she was to ascend, and at 9 o'clock the power of three windlasses, worked by 40 or 50 men each, was applied to the immense floating castle, and she began slowly to ascend. The operation was continued successfully, until the ship was drawn almost out of the water. At this moment, the lashing which connected the block of the centre purchase with the large cable that passed around the ship, fore and aft, drew her on, parted. This accident, however, had been guarded against, and means taken, in case of such an occurrence, to prevent the ship from running back. The vessel, therefore, remained firm in her place; but, as it required some hours to repair the damage, the remainder of the operation was deferred until this morning. The experiment has, so far, answered the expectations of its friends, and we believe there is no doubt entertained of its complete success. Should their hopes be realized, the invention will be of incalculable advantage to all maritime nations, as it will enable them to preserve a naval force of any magnitude, always in readiness for the time of war, without the expense and deterioration which necessarily attend the keeping a greater portion afloat, than may be requisite for a time of peace.

A large concourse of citizens attended to witness this interesting spectacle; and we are sorry to add that a young son of Col. William Brent had his leg broke by the falling cable, when it gave way.

Not 1st.

United States' Bank Stock, after being down to 98 in the city of New York on Wednesday last, sold as high as 105 on Friday, but fluctuated between that price and 102. In Philadelphia it has not fallen, in consequence of the sudden glut in the market at New York lower than 100 or 102.

POETRY.

The following lines were written in a church yard by HENRY KNOWLES, of Richmond, (Yorkshire, Eng.) who died at the age of 19 years. The subject is a very true one; but the author has treated it in an original and striking manner, though with something of the quaintness of the old poets. The lines have been quoted in the London Quarterly Review, as an extraordinary specimen of precocious talent and vigorous thoughts.

"It is good for us to be here, if thou wilt, let us make three tabernacles; one for Thee, and one for Moses, and one for Elias.—Matt. xvii. 4.

methinks it is good to be here:
If thou wilt, let us build: but for whom?
Nor Elias nor Moses appear,
But the shadow of eve that encompasses the gloom,
The abode of the dead and the place of the tomb.

Shall we build to Ambition? Oh, no!
Afrighted he shrinketh away:
For see, they would pin him below,
In a small narrow cave, and begirt with cold clay,
To the meanest of reptiles a peer and a prey.

To Beauty? Ah, no! she forgets
The charms which she wielded before;
Nor knows the foul worn that he frets
The skin which but yesterday fools could adore,
For the smoothness it held, or the tint
which it wore.

Shall we build to the purple of Pride,
The trappings which dizen the proud?
Alas! they are all laid aside:
And here's neither dress nor adornment allowed,
But the long winding-sheet, & the fringe
of the shroud.

To Riches? Alas! 'tis vain;
Who hid, in their turns, have been hid:
The treasures are squandered again;
And here in the grave are all metals for bid.
But the jewel that shone on the dark
coffin lid.

To the pleasures which Mirth can afford?
The revel, the laugh, and the jester?
Ah! here is a plentiful board,
But the guests are all mute as their pitiful meek,
And none but the worm is a traveller
here.

Shall we build to Affection and Love?
Ah, no! they have withered and died,
Or fled with the spirit above.
Friends, brothers, and sisters are laid
side by side,
Yet none have saluted, and none have
replied.

Unto Sorrow? The dead cannot grieve.
Not a sob, not a sigh meets mine ear,
Which compassion itself could relieve!
Ah, sweetly they slumber, nor hope, love,
nor fear:
Peace, peace is the watch-word, the only
one here.

Unto Death, to whom monarchs must bow?
Ah, no! for his empire is known,
And here there are trophies enow.
Beneath the cold dead, and around the
dark stone
Are the signs of a sceptre that none may
disown.

The first tabernacle to Hope we will build,
And look for the sleepers around us to
rise!

The second to Faith, which ensures it full-
filled:
And the third to the Lamb, of the great
Sacrifice,
Who bequeathed us them both when he
rose to the skies.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The following letter we publish as we
received it. The writer is so serious and
sincere, that we shall answer him, and give
the advice he solicits.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1832.

Mr. Editor—Will you take the trouble to
give me, thro' your paper, your impartial
opinion on the subject of matrimony? I
am one who have to work daily for my
subsistence—I have no fortune, except
industry and economy: and the girls seem
so fond of balls, parties and dress, that a
wife don't appear likely to promote either
of those necessary virtues. I have almost
(tho' I have the idea) concluded to live an
old bachelor; indeed it appears to me that
ruin or poverty are almost inseparably con-
nected with the marriages of all those who
are not blessed with wealth, and frequently
with those that are. Not being blessed
with an education, not even so much as
grammar, and having but little time to

read, and deprived by death of the only
friends who would or could give me the
necessary information on this subject, I
have therefore taken the liberty thus to in-
trude on your patience and liberality, for
a knowledge on this subject. I remain
as ever, yours, &c.

A would be Married Man.

ANSWER.

Well, if you "would be married man,"
go and get married forthwith; and let no
"I dare not, wait upon I would, like the
poor cat in the adage."

SHAKESPEARE.

I hate old bachelors; they are poor, ne-
glected, solitary, unhappy creatures. The
old song says,

"A man may live well with a very good
wife,

But the puzzle of it is how to get her."

If you are a poor man, marry a poor, in-
dustrious girl; she will not squander what
you earn; if you are rich, then certainly
marry a poor girl, for she also will take
care of your wealth. Marry if you wish
to be contented and happy; to be perma-
nently settled; to have encouragement to
enterprize and industry; to have a kind
companion, and in old age a good nurse.
Marry, by all means, if you are tired of
being single.

I intend to get married when I have
leisure.

WOMAN.

A Persian poet takes the following man-
trously ungallant liberty with the fair sex:
"When thou art married, seek to please
thy wife; but listen not to all she says.
From man's right side a rib was taken to
form the woman, and never was there seen
a rib quite straight, and wouldst thou
straighten it? It breaks, but bends not;
since then 'tis plain that crooked is wo-
man's temper, forgive her faults, and blam-
her not; nor let them anger thee, nor
coercion use, as all is vain to straighten
what is curved."

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

Although the science of medicine has
arrived at such perfection as to enable its
professors to decide regarding the nature
of disease, and the most proper means for
its removal, yet there are some cases, prob-
ably depending on constitutional idiosyn-
crasy, which frequently resist all the known
remedies. Scrofula and Syphilis are among
these; they frequently take on peculiar
and horrible forms in their latter stages,
producing pains, ulcers, and a train of
evils, which continue to increase in spite
of all the known remedies.

The following facts, however, show that
a remedy for these diseases, in their worst
forms, is within the reach of our practi-
tioners. At the lecture delivered on the
14th inst. at the University of Pennsylv-
ania, by professor Gibson, two patients
were exhibited who had been afflicted with
ulceration in its most frightful form for se-
veral years: the throat, lips, and nose, as
well as the bones and soft parts of the face,
were partly destroyed in both patients; and
in one, an eye was entirely lost. The
learned Professor, in the course of his lec-
ture, stated the cases of these patients;
that they had been treated in the usual way
without success; that they were finally
restored to perfect health by the use of a
medicine recently introduced in this city,
known by the name of SWAIN'S PANACEA.

I deem this communication a just tri-
bute to the virtues of a medicine which I
think bids fair to be the means of relieving
a great deal of human suffering. The
remedy which a learned and respectable
Professor has thought worthy of a particu-
lar notice before a numerous class of stu-
dents, would seem to have claim to the
attention of every professor of the healing
art.

STUDENT.

Charcoal.—Pulverized and taken inward-
ly, either in milk or any other manner,
tends to remove almost any disease "to
which flesh is heir." Even the most dan-
gerous diseases have been conquered and
removed by the administration of this sim-
ple medicine, and I think the world should
be made acquainted with its virtues. It
may be taken in any moderate quantities,
and no fears need be entertained of ill con-
sequences.

Borrowing Newspapers.—From the com-
plaints in the newspapers, it would seem
that this unhandsome practice is becoming
every day more fashionable. There are
few little vexations in life more annoying
than to have "Mrs. Troublesome's com-
plaints" close upon the heels of the news
carrier, with a request "that Mr. Sensible
would favour her with the evening's paper." A
request so small cannot be refused with-
out giving offence; and the consequence
is, that any person who takes papers are
obliged to defer reading them until their
neighbours have all satisfied their curiosi-
ty: for Mrs. Troublesome has no sooner
done with the paper, than Mr. Meddlesome
stands ready to intercept it on its way
home, and thus it goes the rounds of the
neighborhood.

M. T. Spenser.

AGRICULTURAL.

ON THE CULTURE OF COTTON— THE ROT IN THAT PLANT.

In a letter from Col. G. M. Troup, of Geor-
gia, to Thomas Chambers, Esq. of Rowan;
selected from the papers of the Rowan
Agricultural Society.

Dublin, Laurens Co. Ga. Sept. 22, 1832.

DEAR SIR: I received your esteemed
favor of the 3d inst. in which you request
me to communicate "my plan in the rais-
ing and management of the cotton plant." I
comply with pleasure—or rather I give
my crude notions of what ought to be
done, rather than what is actually done in
cultivating the cotton plant. You are not
to be instructed, that in the Southern coun-
try a good practical system of farming
scarcely any where obtains. Our plant-
ing is conducted generally upon loose and un-
settled principles, and this will probably
be the state of our agriculture, until a
dense and more stationary population shall
give an augmented value to our lands, and
make it cheaper for the farmer to improve
old than to purchase new. The modes
which prevail have nevertheless their de-
grees of comparison,—good, bad, indif-
ferent. It is certain that land for cotton,
as for every other seed, ought to be well
prepared,—that is, to be sown and harrowed,
and in soils admitting it, by deep plough-
ing. The minute division of soil, and to a
considerable depth, is particularly im-
portant—and it is so from the nature of
the cotton plant. Besides the germination
of the seed requiring every facility of
access to be given to air and moisture,—
the long taproot descending perpendicu-
larly should descend unobscured. The
lateral roots, which are at first small and
delicate, should be permitted to search
their way in the finely divided mould with
ease and freedom.

The soil being thus prepared, it is laid
off in beds or ridges, either with the hoe
or plough—3 or 4 furrows thrown togeth-
er with a small bar share is a good mode—
the distance between the beds depends
upon the fertility of the land; and it varies
from 3 to 6 feet.—In very good land
at the distance of 6, the branches will
interlock in ordinary seasons. The beds
being prepared, open them in the centre
with an instrument like a culter and drop
the seed—to guard against accidents, we
sow very thick—the covering should be
light.

The cotton is up—in its infancy always
sickly and rickety, it soon begins to droop
and die, and the Planter, who never looks
at his crop with pleasure, is afraid that the
survivors of these puny seedlings will
hourly disappear. The pelting storm
forces it from its bed—the gentle frost
rips its tender leaf, and the influence of the
eastern gale blasts it. The number of
plants, however, is his security; and at the
end of 4 or 5 weeks the roots beginning
to fix themselves firmly and the third leaf
to shoot, the cotton is thought to be out of
danger, and the hopes of the Planter re-
vived. This appearance is not every where
the same—it has always seemed to me to
be better or worse as the soil was better or
worse cultivated. The root of the young
plant are too delicate to overcome the ob-
structions either of coherence and tenacity
of soil, or others; and they perish and in
course the plant with them. In this du-
bious interval, the Planter runs his plough
and kills the young grass as it springs,
and he can do little more. But now the
plant is daily growing stronger, and as
soon as it acquires its 5th or 6th leaf, he
begins to cut out with the hoe, leaving a
half dozen or more stalks in a hill, and
separating the hills by a distance of a foot
or so. When this operation is completed
throughout the crop, he can venture to thin
by the hand; and then he reduces the num-
ber of stalks in a hill to 3 or 4. It is a
good practice to throw a little earth to the
cotton in cutting out—but in thinning by
the hand, it is indispensable. And at
this time, when your crop is worked, give
it earth—it, in a grassy season, you are
obliged to take away—restore it immedi-
ately—never give it, however, in excessive
wet or excessive drought, for in either the
leaves and forms fall off.

The first thinning by the hand has left
3 or 4 stalks, and these about one foot
apart; you run over the crop afterwards
and reduce them to one or two, always, as
in distance between the beds, consulting
fertility of soil. Varieties of practice ob-
tain in this respect. We have respectable
advocates of either. I advise you to be
governed by your own judgment, which
will realize as much to you as the best of
others—it is only necessary to avoid ex-
tremes. Take care in working your cotton
to regulate your operations by the
stage of its growth, that you may interfere
as little as possible with the horizontal
roots—it is the ramification of these which
contributes to the ramification of the trunk
or stem, and these are multiplied by suc-
cessive accumulations of earth on the for-
mer. Thus you continue to work the crop,
until the grassy season having passed, it is

laid by. The harvest soon follows; be-
fore, if the growth be luxuriant and the
season still favorable to vigorous vegeta-
tion, top it, say by the 10th of August.
Pick the wool clean—sun it well, and
ginn it well prepare it well for market. It
with a screw—it saves labor, and what is
more important, saves an unwholesome
operation—the feeding of the ginn is suffi-
ciently so; but for this we have no reme-
dy.

You ask what is the cause of rot: I
believe *Insect*—a very small one, discov-
ered most frequently under the leaf.—My
opinion that rot is a constitutional disease
of the plant remains unchanged—like
most other plants, the cotton is liable to
the attacks of both. Having suffered little
from the rot last year, I flatter myself it
was passing away; but it has revisited me
this season with increased severity, de-
stroying in the proportion of one half or two
thirds. Your own seed imported is equal-
ly liable to take it. The Alabama seed is
not exempt; but bolting better, the loss is
not so great; the quality is, however, de-
pressed in the market about 2 cents below
our own green seed. The Black Sea-
Island is not affected by it; and from a
field of mine last year, at the distance of
12 miles from the ocean, I made a very
good harvest.

The Secretary of the Treasury at
the other day two qualities of Malabar
cotton seed, to which I intend to give an ex-
tentive and careful trial; and he promises
samples, if he can procure them, of a
Nankin, and, as is reported to him, of a
fine sky blue cotton, the growth of the
same island. Similarity of latitude and
climate promises success to this experi-
ment; and we are prompted by every
conviction of interest to pursue it. If the
cotton cultivation fail us, we are undone;
if we cease from our efforts to restore
we deserve to be.

Very respectfully,

Dear Sir,

Your obt. servant.

G. M. TROUP.

"In the month of June, the cotton being
about 3 feet high, and forming very fine
an insect attacked the calyx, perforated the
corolla, and both fell off together. No
form escaped. It continued its destructive
career for about 4 weeks, when it suddenly
disappeared—so that for this period the
progress of the crop was entirely suspen-
ded, and that, too, at the most productive
season:—the same happened to many.

FOR RAISING CABBAGE.

Take from the stumps of old cabbage
which you generally set out early in the
spring, the most prominent shoots, and
they have sufficiently expanded themselves,
and set them out in the same mode you
your plants, and they will immediately take
root, and afford you a very early and
valuable cabbage. Those who have tried the
method affirm, that they are much earlier
and by far superior to any that can be pro-
duced from the plants. They must be
broken from the stumps and not cut off;
the small fibres greatly facilitate taking
root.

RELIGION.

Religion has planted itself, in all the
purity of its image, and sufficiency of its
strength, at the threshold of human exis-
tence; and is empowered to recall the wan-
derers from their pilgrimage of woe, and to
direct them in the path to heaven. It has
diffused a sacred joy in the abodes of po-
verty and wretchedness; it has effaced the
wrinkles from the brow of care—it has
gleam of sacred and tranquil joy in the
chamber of death, gladdened the counte-
nance of the dying with a triumphant hope,
and diffused throughout the earth a
forecast of the blessings of futurity. It is
benign as the light of heaven, and con-
firms the faith of the Christian, it quickens per-
severance with the promises of reward—reanimates
the drooping spirit—invigorates the de-
crepitude of age—and directs, with a pro-
phetic ken, to the regions of eternal felicity.
Like the sun, it glides every object
with its rays, without being diminished by
its lustre, or shorn of its power.

TERMS.

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